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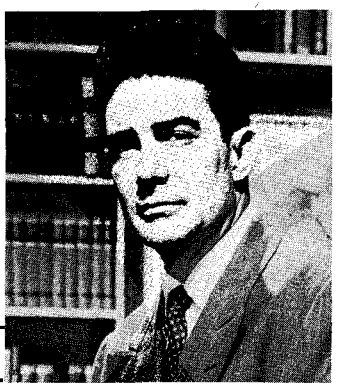

DAN SMOOT

THE UN FRANKENSTEIN

The United Nations Charter places all power for major decisions in the UN Security Council. The General Assembly is given only administrative powers: to participate, with the Security Council, in electing World Court judges; to initiate studies, conduct debates, and make recommendations; to establish the UN budget and determine the share to be paid by each member nation; to approve budgets of specialized agencies; to elect the six non-permanent members of the Security Council; to admit new members; to suspend the rights and privileges of membership; to expel member nations; to supervise activities of the Economic and Social Council; and to supervise, in a limited degree, activities of the Trusteeship Council.(1)

Technically, the UN Charter gives the Security Council enormous powers. For example:

The Security Council may determine the "strength and degree of readiness" of military forces which UN member nations must maintain for use as ordered by the Security Council. The Security Council may, on its own initiative, order military action against any nation or nations which the Council considers dangerous to world peace. The Council may decide which nations must send military forces into action, and what they must send. It may decide that other nations must give assistance, and right of passage through their national territories, for the Council's international armies.(1)

The UN Security Council is composed of representatives from 11 nations. Five nations are permanently represented: the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France, and Free China. The other six nations (called non-permanent members) are chosen by the UN General Assembly, for two-year terms. Security Council decisions are made by affirmative vote of seven members. On all but procedural matters, the seven affirmative votes *must include all five of the permanent members.* This means that the UN Security Council cannot take significant action without the unanimous vote of the five powers permanently represented. Or, to state it another way, any one of the five permanent members may veto a proposed Security Council action.(1)

The UN Charter provides that Security Council military affairs shall be conducted by the Military Staff Committee, consisting of one representative from each of the five permanent Security Council

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members. The chairmanship of this Military staff Committee rotates at frequent intervals, so that all of the five permanent members enjoy the chairmanship equally. The UN *civilian* officer who has general supervision over the Military Staff Committee is the Under Secretary of Political and Security Council Affairs. This office (which former UN Secretary General Trygve Lie called the "premier Assistant Secretaryship" of the UN) [2] has always been held by a communist, and always will be — in compliance with an agreement among the "Big Five": U.S., U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, France, Free China.[2, 3]

Though the UN Charter granted the UN Security Council enough power to become a world dictatorship, the Council, in practice, has been powerless to act, because of the veto provision. The Soviets have used the veto so liberally that the Security Council has accomplished practically nothing since the UN was established.

In 1950, when communists invaded South Korea, the United States urged the UN Security Council to intervene. The Soviets walked out. In their absence, the Security Council ordered military action against communists in Korea. The order was illegal, according to the UN Charter, because the Charter clearly says that action by the Security Council must have the affirmative vote of all five permanent members. Before any military action was taken, however, the Soviets returned to the Security Council and vetoed UN intervention in Korea.[1, 4]

At that time, there were 60 UN members, a majority of whom usually voted in the General Assembly with the United States. So, blocked by a Soviet veto in the Security Council, the United States took the matter of intervening in Korea to the General Assembly. At the instigation and urging of the United States, the UN General Assembly passed a "Uniting For Peace" Resolution, providing that the UN General Assembly can authorize military action when the Security Council fails to do so.[1, 4] This was, in effect, an illegal amendment to the UN Charter. The Charter does not authorize the UN General Assembly to order military action, and does not authorize it to change the Charter.[1]

On this illegal basis, the UN "police action" in Korea was ordered. There is widespread, but mistaken, belief in the United States that the UN war against communists in Korea was directed by the UN Security Council's Military Staff Committee. That would have been a frightful situation, because the Soviet member of the Committee was chairman during part of the Korean war. Moreover, the Security Council and its Military Staff Committee are under the general supervision of a communist who holds the office of Under Secretary of Political and Security Council Affairs. Actually, however, communists on the UN Military Staff Committee had no direct, official hand in directing UN operations in Korea.[1, 3] The UN General Assembly by-passed the Security Council, and designated an American General (initially, Douglas MacArthur) commander; but General MacArthur and his successors commanded on orders from Washington.[5]

Even so, the Korean war was a treacherous mess. Though American commanders in Korea were not responsible to a communist-controlled committee in the UN, their plans and orders were generally known throughout the UN, because our State Department kept other UN members advised, trying to give an appearance of fact to the fiction that the Korean war was a "United Nations" effort.[5]

Frankenstein

Violating the UN Charter (to by-pass the UN Security Council so that intervention in Korea could be "authorized") established the "principle" that the UN General Assembly, by majority vote, can authorize any kind of action, including military. That "principle," which the United States was responsible for creating, now confronts us like a frankenstein monster.

Today, the UN has 115 members, each with one vote in the General Assembly. The Soviet Union

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has three of the memberships—one for the Soviet Union itself, and one each for Byelorussia and the Ukraine, which are provinces of the Soviet Union.[1]

Some UN members are mere aggregations of tribal groups whose general culture has never advanced beyond the stone age, whose economy is primitive, and whose total population is less than that of a small American city. Yet, each such UN member has equal voting strength with the United States. Indeed, the combined population of 62 UN members (most of them in Africa) is less than the population of the United States. These 62 nations constitute a commanding majority in the UN General Assembly and can outvote us 62 to 1, on issues vitally affecting our safety and welfare.[6]

Whatever the majority of UN member nations order the UN to do, is done with *our* money. The United States directly pays more than one-third of all UN costs.[7] In addition to that, our foreign aid largess to other UN member nations is much greater than their combined contributions to the UN.[8]

In effect, then, the United States pays most UN bills but has only one vote out of 115 in deciding what the UN does; and, a majority of UN members are openly hostile to the United States.

"Communist-bloc" nations (which have 12 votes in the UN) are avowed enemies of the United States. From 1946-1962, however, we gave "communist-bloc" nations almost 5 billion dollars in aid.[8]

In most of the 21 "Latin-American-bloc" UN member nations (which does not include Cuba), communist influence is strong, especially in places like Venezuela and Panama where communist-inspired anti-United States sentiment periodically erupts with violence. A recent incident occurred in late November, 1964, when several days of rioting by thousands of students in Panama left many injured and wounded. The students demanded that the Panamanian government "throw the Yankees out of Panama."[9] Through 1962, our aid to the 21 "Latin-American-bloc" nations in the UN totaled more than nine and one-half billion dollars.[8]

Of the 24 nations generally listed with the United States as constituting the "western bloc" in the United Nations, all are moving toward total socialism, thus drawing ever closer to communist ideology, further away from traditional American concepts of government and economics. Consider conditions in some of the "western-bloc" nations in the UN:

— Italy and France have the two largest communist parties outside the Soviet Union; and France feels special grievance against the United States for our part in forcing her to abandon her colonial empire.

— The Netherlands and Belgium resent our leadership in forcing them to give up colonial possessions.

— Portugal is offended by our support of communist terrorist campaigns against Portuguese possessions in Africa.[10]

— South Africa is offended by our consistent stand against her in the UN.

— Iceland is pro-communist, strongly anti-United States.

— Greece and Turkey, verging on war about Cyprus, are both deeply dissatisfied with the U. S. role in the Cyprus controversy.

— Israel has provided training for the armies of the communist dictator of Ghana.[11]

From 1946 through 1962, our aid to the "western bloc" nations totaled more than 73 billion dollars.[8]

Our aid to "Afro-Asian bloc" nations, through 1962, totaled more than 28 billion dollars.[8]

Of the 57 "Afro-Asian bloc" nations, at least five (Algeria, Cambodia, Ghana, Indonesia, Laos) are controlled by communists or pro-communists. All nations in the "Afro-Asian bloc" are socialist, with political ideologies basically inimical to American constitutional ideals. Most of them have revealed deep hostility toward the United States.

Note passages from an article by William L. Ryan (Associated Press Special Correspondent), published December 8, 1964, in *The Dallas Times Herald,* under the headline, "Aid Accepted With

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Sneers—Help Only Earning U. S. Vilification in Afro-Asia":

" 'Bloodthirsty gangsters' — hideous imperialism' — 'despicable murderers'!

"The words, intended to describe Americans, echo through Africa and Asia, testimony to the degree of U. S. success in winning love and gratitude — let alone respect — from leaders of the so-called emerging world.

"Representatives of governments which have accepted American aid and with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations join a chorus of vilification . . . .

"The official newspaper of the Tanganyika African National Union tells its readers that free grain and milk from America are part of a plot 'to subvert the Tanzanian government' and a demonstration of the imperialists' hypocrisy."

In late November, 1964, Ahmed Ben Bella, President of Algeria, denounced Americans and threatened to intervene with force to keep them from participating in any more rescue missions in the Congo.[12]

On November 27, 1964, African students stormed the U. S. Embassy in Cairo. The John F. Kennedy Memorial Library, containing 20,000 foreign-language books, was burned. The Cairo fire department arrived after the building was destroyed. Ten American automobiles were also destroyed. The United Arab Republic eventually apologized, after the government-controlled press had denounced American policy as "hideous imperialism."[13]

On November 27, 1964, Asian and African students smashed windows of the United States Embassy in Moscow—protesting American participation in the rescue of white hostages in the Congo.[14] The same happened in Prague, Czechoslovakia, on the same day.[15]

On November 27, 1964, mobs demonstrated against the United States outside our Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya, but did no damage. The same happened in Bulgaria.[15]

On December 5, 1964, mobs numbering thousands stormed the U. S. Information Agency Library in Jakarta, Indonesia—breaking windows, destroying furnishings, burning books, tearing up the American flag.[16] The same happened three days later at Surabaja, Indonesia.[17] The United States was primarily responsible for creating Indonesia. Our government exerted intense pressure on The Netherlands to surrender colonial possessions which became the nation of Indonesia. Sukarno, dictator of the new nation, has always been openly hostile toward the United States; but he has accepted approximately one billion dollars in aid from us. In 1964, when the Senate adopted (by a vote of 62 to 28) a proposal made by Senator John G. Tower (Texas Republican) to stop aid to Sukarno, President Johnson objected.[18]

Burma provides a good example of prevailing ideology in the Afro-Asian nations. Here are passages from an Asssociated Press dispatch, datelined at Rangoon, published in *The New York Times* on November 8, 1964, under the headline, "Schools In Burma Stress Socialism":

"Burma's universities, closed for a year following student rioting, have reopened under a new Socialist system . . . .

"The new program fulfills a promise by the ruling Revolutionary Council to fit education into the Government's 'Burmese way to Socialism.'

"The council put the blame for last year's riots on the 'laxity of the capitalist-colonalist' system that it said had prevailed in this former British colony.

"The disturbances broke out when students, led by Communists, clashed with the police. The disorders generally were regarded as part of a Communist attempt to discredit the regime of General Ne Win after he broke off peace talks with Communist rebels.

"Although it is pressing the fight against the [communist] rebels in the field, the Government apparently has decided to give students Communist reading material.

"In place of Western textbooks are the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin. Also on the reading list are *Socialist Transformation of the National Economy of People's China and Cuba: Anatomy of a Revolution.*

"An official said: 'books presenting capitalism and colonialism in a favorable light have been discarded.' "

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A Burmese politician—U Thant—has the highest office in the United Nations.

Ghana is of particular interest.

On December 3, 1962, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee held hearings concerning Ghana. U. S. Senator Thomas J. Dodd (Connecticut Democrat) presided. The hearings were published in 1963 by the U. S. Government Printing Office, under the title *Is U. S. Money Aiding Another Communist State?* Senator Dodd summarized the findings in these words:

"The British Commonwealth country of Ghana, under the Primeministership of Kwame Nkrumah, has been the recipient of American financial assistance on a rising scale since 1956. The United States only last year committed itself to finance the gigantic Volta River project, to the tune of $133 million. In granting this assistance to Ghana, Congress and the American people have been led to believe that Nkrumah, although he frequently sides with Moscow, is not a Moscow Communist and that Ghana is not a Communist state.

"There has been some confused — and confusing — talk about 'African socialism.' The term 'African socialism' has been applied to a remarkably broad spectrum of movements ranging from moderate socialism of the Clement Atlee variety to the totalitarian socialism of Joseph Stalin. In his own remarkably Stalinoid vocabulary, Nkrumah makes no pretense of drawing a distinction between 'African socialism,' 'Soviet socialism.' 'Nkrumahism,' and 'Marxism-Leninism.' To him these are identical concepts. This should be clear from the fact that he consistently holds up Soviet society as the living example of the socialism in which he believes and which he is determined shall some day prevail throughout Africa.

"The testimony and documentation presented here and the evidence of recent weeks, however, strongly suggests that Kwame Nkrumah's Ghana has become the first Soviet satellite in Africa, just as Cuba is the first Soviet satellite in the Americas.

"It is the focal point for the subversion of Africa, just as Cuba is the focal point for the subversion of the Americas.

"It is the mortal enemy of true freedom and independence for the peoples of Africa and the mortal enemy of African peace.

"Like Castro's Cuba, it carries on a propaganda campaign that would tax the resources of a major country. It trains natives of other countries in the arts of infiltration, sabotage, terror, and guerrilla warfare. It exports arms by clandestine means to the opposition terrorist groups in other countries which it has fostered and today supports.

On the morning of January 13, 1963, President Sylvanus Olimpio, one of the foremost African statesmen and a champion of true African freedom, was murdered as he fled for safety to the American Embassy in Lome. A few hours after his death, his self-advertised assassins asked for — and got — immediate support from Nkrumah's Ghana.

"The lessons of Cuba and Guatemala, and now of Ghana, should drive home the fact that Communists do not always announce themselves to be Communists; that, on the contrary, they frequently masquerade as liberals and reformers until they have established themselves in power . . . .

"Our obstinate refusal to accept the facts about Nkrumah's Ghana is just as difficult to understand as our failure to face up to the facts about Castro. Sitting on the shelves of the Library of Congress there are documents that will show that —

"(1) Nkrumah, himself, in his own autobiography published on the evening of Ghana's independence in 1957, boasts of the fact that he associated with American Communists when he was a student in this country 25 years ago.

"(2) He boasts of the fact that he decided even then that the philosophy of Karl Marx and Lenin was 'capable of solving' his 'problems.'

"(3) He boasts of the fact that he had the same kind of Communist associations in Great Britain. It was in Great Britain where he founded a secret organization known as 'The Circle,' composed of 'persons who are trained and engaged in political revolution as a profession,' to serve as the 'vanguard' for the 'creation and maintenance of the Union of African Socialist Republics.'

"(4) When Nkrumah became Ghana's Prime Minister, he invited American and British Communists to celebrate his inauguration and others to serve under him thereafter. These included a member of Elizabeth Bentley's Red underground

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group of document thieves in the United States. They also included the Britisher, Alan Nunn May, who pleaded guilty to selling his country's atomic secrets to the Soviet Union for $700 and a few bottles of whisky.

"(5) Nkrumah has pushed Ghana closer and closer and more and more brazenly into the Communist orbit ever since he achieved power. In 1962 the Kremlin awarded him the Lenin 'Peace' Prize, which caused his own newspaper to acclain him as the 'Lenin of Africa.'

"(6) Nkrumah has steadily been reducing the number of moderates in his entourage and replacing them with known pro-Communists and extremists."[19]

Here are passages from an Associated Press dispatch, datelined at Accra, Ghana, published by *The New York Times* on November 8, 1964:

"Life is becoming increasingly difficult here as Government controls tighten and the economy falters.

"All university students, most new Ghanaian Ambassadors and many senior civil servants must undergo indoctrination at the Kwame Nkrumah Ideological Institute . . . .

"The bitterest anti-American campaign to date has started. The United States is no longer termed 'neocolonialist' but 'Fascist-imperialist.'

" 'The United States can't do a single thing to improve relations with this country as long as Ghana holds its present view that America is the big villain of modern history,' a Western diplomat said.

" 'Even massive American aid is regarded as a scheme to make profits at Ghana's expense or subvert the people,' he added.

"While life here is uncomfortable for Westerners, it is becoming increasingly harsh for Ghana's seven million people. Informed sources report that between 2,000 and 3,000 persons are being held under the Preventive Detention Act.

"All members of the 10,500-man Ghanaian Army have become card-carrying members of the ruling Convention Peoples Party. Dues are deducted from their pay . . . .

"The Ideological Institute . . . at Winneba, is charged with spreading the precepts of 'Nkrumahism.' More than half of its staff is from countries in the Communist bloc.

" 'Nkrumahism' is Ghana's version of Socialism. The President, who is 55 years old, regards himself as the main torchbearer of Socialism on the African continent . . . .

"No wage increases have been permitted for three years and Government figures show that the cost of living rose by 25 per cent in 1964.

"Basic commodities are in short supply . . . ."

When receiving her independence from Great Britain in 1957, Ghana had the highest literacy rate (about 25 percent) in black Africa, and a surplus of 700 million dollars in the public treasury.[19]

Now, despite hundred of millions of dollars which the United States has given her, Ghana is bankrupt, burdened with debts she cannot pay, seething with government-incited hatred for the United States.

This is the nation whose representative—Alex Quaison-Sackey—became President of the United Nations General Assembly on December 1, 1964! How he got that job is a remarkable story.

By-Passing The Charter Again

The United States has paid practically all the cost of the United Nations' "peace-keeping" operations in the Congo,[20] which has done incalculable damage to the people of the Congo and to United States prestige, and has immeasurably strengthened communism in central Africa. Nonetheless, communists have denounced the UN operation as American "fascist" or "neocolonialist" imperialism; and the Soviets have refused to pay any of the amount assessed as their share of the UN Congo mission. The Soviets are more than two years delinquent in the payment of their assessments for UN "peace-keeping" missions in Africa and in the Middle East.

Article 19 of the UN Charter says that any member nation two years "in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions" to the UN "shall have no vote in the General Assembly"—but also provides that the "General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote."[1]

Prior to the 1964 convening of the UN General

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Assembly, the United States gave notice that it would invoke Article 19 against the Soviets, unless they paid some of their delinquent UN dues. The Soviets replied by saying they would walk out of the UN.

U Thant, UN Secretary General, devised a scheme for convening the UN General Assembly and starting the 1964 session without putting anything to a General Assembly vote—thus avoiding the question of whether the Soviets should be denied voting privilege for non-payment of assessments. There is no *legal* way for the UN General Assembly to start a session without voting, because the first important order of business for each new session is election of a General Assembly President. Nonetheless, the United States accepted U Thant's plan.[21]

Alex Quaison-Sackey (UN spokesman for the communist dictator of Ghana) is widely known for his bitter hostility toward the West in general, and toward the United States in particular. On November 29, 1964, Quaison-Sackey publicly denounced the United States for helping rescue white hostages from communist-led rebels in the Congo.[22] Two days later (December 1, 1964), the United Nations General Assembly (by unanimous "acclamation," without putting the matter to a vote) installed Alex Quaison-Sackey as Assembly President.[21]

Thus, the UN propaganda forum was opened for its 1964 session, member nations in tacit agreement that no votes will be taken until "general debates" are concluded—which means, until the General Assembly has fully served its propaganda purposes.

Tragic Futility

On December 7, 1964, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko (unabashed by his government's refusal to pay its UN dues) spoke to the UN General Assembly. He urged that the United Nations be strengthened in its role as world peacemaker. He denounced the United States and Belgium for the Congo rescue mission, calling it a flagrant interference in the Congo's internal affairs; and he accused the United States of endangering peace all over the world.[23]

Most UN delegates were quoted as saying Gromyko's speech was "relatively moderate in tone."[23]

U. S. Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson said Gromyko's speech revealed that the "world objectives of the Soviet Union apparently remain unchanged." Mr. Stevenson added that the Soviets have an "aggressive ambition to communize the world."[23]

Though not intended as such, Mr. Stevenson's remarks are an indirect admission of the tragic futility of American foreign policy.

Since 1945, our government has considered the United Nations the keystone of American foreign policy. Foreign aid has been a primary manifestation of that policy. In a period of 15 years, our government took from American taxpayers more than 100 billion dollars for gifts, loans, and materials to foreign lands, ostensibly for the purpose of strengthening them against communism.[8]

Then, in 1963, President John F. Kennedy revealed that our government had begun to "reexamine our attitude towards the Soviet Union." It later became apparent that the President was implementing the Phoenix Study, a report on disarmament prepared for the U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The Phoenix Study recommended a policy of collaboration and interdependence with the Soviet Union—to be encouraged by unilateral steps toward disarming the United States and by direct United States aid to help the Soviet Union catch up with us economically, industrially, and agriculturally.[24]

The Johnson administration continues the Kennedy policy: aiding the Soviets, trying to create friendly togetherness with them, hoping to ease international tensions, while recognizing, as Ambassador Stevenson says, that the Soviets have never deviated from their determination to conquer and communize the world.

Our government clings to the United Nations

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as a hope for peace, subordinating interests of the United States to interests of the United Nations, though the UN is controlled by enemies of the United States.

Our government continues to bleed our private-enterprise economy to pay for socialism in nations whose leaders and people denounce us as blood-thirsty gangsters and despicable murderers.

What Must Be Done

American constitutional conservatives are not primarily concerned about the *conduct* of American foreign policy: they are concerned about the *policy*. It is a policy which could not possibly be conducted to the benefit of the United States. American foreign policy, founded on the United Nations as keystone, has become our frankenstein monster.

To save our country, we must get out of the United Nations, and reverse our foreign policy.

FOOTNOTES

(1) *Organizing for Peace: International Organization in World Affairs,* by Daniel S. Cheever and H. Field Haviland, Jr., Houghton Mifflin Company and The Riverside Press, 1954, 917 pp.

(2) *In the Cause of Peace,* by Trygve Lie, Macmillan Company, New York City, 1954, pp. 45-6

(3) Letter from State Department signed by Assistant Secretary of State Frederick G. Dutton, dated October 2, 1962

(4) *United States Participation in the United Nations: Report by the President to the Congress for the Year* 1950, Department of State Publication 4178, July, 1951, pp. 29-61, 99-105, 298-302

(5) *The Korean War and Related Matters,* Report of the Internal Security Subcommittee of the U. S. Senate Judiciary Committee, January 21, 1955, 25 pp.

(6) "Why U. N. Looks Different to the U. S. Now," *U. S. News & World Report,* December 14, 1964, pp. 42-3

(7) *Information on the Operations and Financing of the United Nations,* Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and House Committee on Foreign Affairs, February 6, 1962, 99 pp.

(8) For statistical data on American foreign aid to various nations, see this *Report,* "Foreign Aid Is Killing America," October 21, 1963, reprints available, 25¢ each.

(9) Special to the Times from Panama, *The New York Times,* November 24, 1964, pp. 1, 12

(10) For details, see this *Report,* "United Nations in Africa," April 15, 1963, reprints available, 25¢ each.

(11) "Israel Builds Friendship in Africa," by Robert Hewett, *The Minneapolis Star,* September 1, 1960

(12) "Aid Accepted With Sneers: Help Only Earning U. S. Vilification in Afro-Asia," by William L. Ryan of AP, *The Dallas Times Herald,* December 8, 1964, p. 7A

(13) "U. S. Cairo Tension," by Hedrick Smith, *The New York Times,* December 2, 1964, p. 22; AP dispatch from Cairo, *The Dallas Morning News,* November 28 1964, Section 1, p. 16

(14) AP story from Moscow, *The Dallas Times Herald,* November 28, 1964, p. 1A

(15) UPI story, *The Dallas Times Herald,* November 27, 1964, p. 1A

(16) UPI story from Indonesia, *"The Dallas Morning News,* December 5, 1964, Section 1, p. 3

(17) UPI story from Indodnesia, *The Dallas Times Herald,* December 8, 1964, p. 1A

(18) For the roll call vote on aid to Indonesia, see this *Report,* "The Meaning of Change," September 21, 1964, price 25¢.

(19) *Is U. S. Money Aiding Another Communist State?,* Hearings before the Internal Security Subcommittee of the U. S. Senate Judiciary Committee, 1963, 165 pp.

(20) "Worldgram," *U. S. News & World Report,* August 31, 1964, pp. 49-50

(21) "Assembly Opens; UN Defers Issue of Soviet's Dues," by Thomas J. Hamilton, *The New York Times,* December 2, 1964, pp. 1, 14

(22) "New UN President—Critic of the U.S., *"U. S. News & World Report,* December 14, 1964, p. 22

(23) AP story from the United Nations, *The Dallas Morning News,* December 8, 1964, Section 1, p. 1

(24) "New Policy Line For U. S. — 'Togetherness' With Russia," *U. S. News & World Report,* November 18, 1963, pp. 64-6

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely—help get subcribers for the *Report,* commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

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